IDEAS OF RUSSIA'S RULER.

Felieves He is Divinely Appointed to

Prosecute the Jaws.

CZAR'S LINE OF CONDUCT DISCUSSED.

George Kennan Thinks He is Inspired

by His Cruel Chef Minister

-A Remarkable Escape

from Death.

"The czar of Russia is a well meaning man, but his judgment is bad, having been narrowed by his advisers. He believes he is

divinely appointed to persecute the Jews for baying crucified the Christ, and that he is

only fulfilling the commands in the scrip-tures by so doing."

So said George Kennan, the noted Russian

traveler and writer, at the Grand Pacific

"The czar's chief minister, Pobedonostsef, which means victory bearer, is a good representative of the inquisition of the middle ages, and the czar's line of conduct toward the Jews is mainly inspired by this cruel ad-

iser. The czar and his ministers were in a

railroad wreek several years ago, and al-though their car was totally demolished every one escaped unburt, and this escape from death the czar looked upon as a divine intervention of Providence that he might

continue to pursue the men who killed his

Mr. Kennan added that the Russian Jewish peasant as a rule is improvident and often a Grunkard, making them an easy prey to

the usurers among their people, who by loaning them money on their crops at exorbi-tant rates of interest soon became their ab-

solute masters. Mr. Kennan has great faith in the ultimate triumph of the Russians as a

race, and believes there is a ground work of character in the peasant that only needs de veloping to prove him great among the peo-

HAILHOAD ESCAPES ASSESSMENT.

It has just been discovered that one whole

railroad was completely overlooked by the State Board of Equalization in its assessment of railroad property of the state. It is the St. Louis & Peoria railway which has a main line fourteen miles in length extending from Mount Olive to Alhamos and connect-

ing at the former place with the Jackson-ville & Southeastern line and at the latter

place with the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railway. Although it has been in oper-

ation for nearly two years it has never been assessed by the State Board of Equalization

WHITE AND HIS CREDITORS.

Deacon White's Chicago creditors have been asked to accept 50 cents on the dollar and most of them, it is said, are willing to do

so, although some are making a vigorous op-position. On the basis of the settlement of trades September 23 the liabilities were

placed at \$310,000. A rumor that some east-orn creditors had been paid in full and that

White & Co. may resume there but not in Chicago, has stirred up some bad feelings

and the matter may have to go into the

ODDS AND ENDS.

Julius C. Bradley of Chicago who has just

returned from a three years' rest-dence abroad during which he trav-eled all over Russia and the Rus-sian possessions, says that John Bull is entirely too slow. If he is going to hold

India he will have to wake up from his trance or some fine day Russia will be in India. Backed by the opinion of Judge Cooley, the

women of Chicago have determined to exer-cise the right of suffrage granted by the new

law at the next school election in spite of the position taken by the efficials that the law is unconstitutional. They have issued a manifesto

and declare that they will fight to the last.

Jake Snaefer left last night for New York,
where Monday week he will meet his old

opponent, George Slosson, for the fourteen-inch balk line championship. Schaefer will stop over at Cincinnati for a day, playing an

exhibition game there. In New York he will fluish his practice at Billy Sexton's room.

He is playing in fine form and is confident of

winning.
The first genuine Egyptian bady that ever

had the advantage of being born in the United States has made its appearance at the

me of Mr. and Mrs. Rappael Levey

Humboldt park and has been named Abraham Lincoln Levey, Mr. Levey came to Chicago a few months ago in connection with

WESTERN PROPLE IN CRICAGO.

The following western people are in the

At the Grand Pacific-S. M. Osgood, Des

doines, Ia.; L. J. Drake, Omaha.

At the Palmer—Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Deltz,

Omaha; Mrs. A. E. Abell, Mrs. J. A. Byron,

Marshalltown, Ia. At the Leland—Mrs. Mary Stevens, Clyde,

At the Auditorium-Allen Johnston, J. T.

Hackwith, Ottumwa, Ia.; C. B. Smith, To-peka, Kan.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wyman, Omaha; Mrs. E. H. Stone, Sioux City, Ia.

W. J. Carroll, assistant general attorney of the Union Pacific, is at the Grand Pacific.

FROM ALASKAN WATERS.

Return to San Francisco of the Prison

Ship Alki-A Mutiny.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 15 .- The steamer

Alki, Captain Plummer, has arrived from

Ounalaska after a passage of nine days. The

Alki has been stationed at Onnalaska as a

prison ship chartered by the United States.

The Alki had good weather on the trip down.

Captain Plummer sailed from San Francisco

June 22, and made the run to Ounalaska in

ten days. She laid thirty-three days as

prison ship for seized sealers, and in that

time had on board crows of three sealers,

belonging to the English schooner E. B.Mar-

vin and American schooners Laninfa and

Ethel. On August 4 she sailed for Sitka with

the Ethel and Laninfa in tow and arrived

"August 11," says the captain, "the crew

of the Alki refused duty, and the firemen and coal passers also. I put six of the crew in jail. Next day they were taken out and

put on board the Mohican. I managed to

get a crew from the sailing schooner, Laninfa, and put them on board. But the firemen and coal passers refused to let them work, and would not work themselves. It was

nothing more nor less than mutiny. The men expected to live on fresh meat, which was almost impossible to get in those waters.

Some concessions were made, and I sailed from Sitka August 15, and arrived at Oun-alaska August 20. While lying at Ounalaska

there were at times as many as fifteen ships in port, and during the summer as many as

fifty-four ships have been in the Ounglaska

harbor. The scalers had quite a hard time to dodge so many warships, for there were nine of them, English and American, cruis-

ing. On Tilly 4, while at Ounalaska, the crew refused to obey some necessary orders

issued by the first officer. I found it necessary to call on Cantain Cochrane of the marine corps, and he informed me that the

ext time the crew revolted to put everyone of them on shore and he would give what

ever assistance was desired to get the ship

heard this their manner changed, and no fur-

Michigan's Crop Report.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 15.-The Michigan

crop report for October shows that the

wheat crop of this year as indicated by data

at hand is 20,411,730 bushels. The total pro-

duct has been exceeded only in 1879, 1880 and

1882, and the average yield an acre has been

exceeded only in 1885. Wheat is of excellent

mated to yield nearly one-third of an average erop in the southern and one-fourth of an

average in the northern counties.

back to San Francisco. As soon as the cre-

ther difficulty arose.

there August 10 at noon with no mishap.

going forward.

reparations for the World's fair then

ples of the earth.

CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE BRE, CHICAGO, IIL, Oct. 15.

for Office.

HE IMPOSED UPON A CLIENT.

As an Assistant County Prosecutor He Defends a Criminal in Violation of His Sacred Oath of Office.

J. W. Edgerton, independent candidate for the suprems court, located in South Omaha in the fall of 1887. Previously he had lived in Stromsburg, where he practiced law with indifferent success. He rented quarters in Hunt's block on the corner of Twentysixth and N streets. The town was then under village organization. It was hard work for lawyers to make a living, and it was especially hard for a man who lacked the magnetism and the ability which arouse and command respect. He formed a partnership with John Grice, who secured most of the business done by the firm. The partnership, however did not thrive. It was a one-sided affair. Grice did nearly all the work and spent nearly all the money. He nad loat caste in Edgerton's eyes. It was necessary for the latter to secure a more reliable southing post to which to moor his bark and found hum in the preson of his present. and found him in the preson of his present

One of the partner's duties is now, as it has been, to pay the gent. About a year ago the firm moved to Omana, where it is still located, although the greater part of that time has been spent by Edgerton traversing the state and hanging around the legislature as one of the alleged leaders of the inde-

pendent party.

Edgerton had been a republican but had always failed to secure a nomination from that party. The party did not experience a crying desire for his services and the great barrister leaped the barriers and landed in the Union Labor field. The law was not a paying venture and he accordingly loosed around for a berth which would give him a regular income something which he needed very badly. He Got an Office.

South Omaha, at the time was overrun with transients. Daily, numbers of these would be arrested. The town was too distant from Omaha and duties of the county attorney too onerous to enable him to presecute all the minor state cases which originated in the former place. Edgerton bethought him it would be a good

Edgerton bethought him it would be a good idea to suggest the appointment of an assistant county attorney, whose duty should be to prosecute state cases at South Omaha. The appointment depended upon the county commissioners. The latter were petitioned to appoint him, C. M. Hunt, Captain Cockrell and David Anderson vialities to importantly a mide the redersor yielding to importuning, made the request. The prayer was granted and Edgerton became an employe of the county under a republican county attorney at the munificent salary of \$50 per month. at the munificent salary of \$50 per month.

Since that time, Edgerton has been more or less before the people. He has done so at his own solicitation and it is the prevailing opinion of these who know him best that he has on divers occasions sold out the people whom the county pand him to represent. This opinion would seem to find conclusive attestation in the records of the justice, the police and other courts into which tice, the police and other courts into which the prosecution and the handling of certain

cases carried him. Cases carried him.

There is not so much to be said of his career as an attorney in private practice as there is of his conduct as assistant public prosecutor. This is perhaps because his pri-vate practice has been so infinitesimal as to be almost unworthy of notice.

Pocketed the Fees.

There is one case of a private character which is readily recalled and vouched for by the gentleman who was the victim of Edger ton's peculiar method of doing busi-ness. The former found it necessary to foreclose on two houses and lots which were being occupied by purchasers who had n long in default.

Edgerton told his client that the foreclosure would not cost much. In fact the expenses would be a fee of \$15 and the court costs \$8.70. The latter amount was paid and foreclosure measures instituted. But that, as alleged, is all that was done. No effort was made to push the case, and for a long time the default-ing purchasers held possession of the property. One of them, in fact, remained in the house for a year and then left without paying a cent of rent for the time mentioned. That was not all. When the owner of the property went to look up the records of the foreclosure he found that the costs which he had advanced to Edgerton had not been paid. He was then com-pelled to pay them a second time. But at last accounts the would-be supreme court justice had not explained to what use he had applied the money which had been given him to pay

Dismissed a Murderous Prisoner. Three years ago, during the holidays, Edgerton still occupied the chair of assistant county attorney.

One night there was a pand of convivial revellers in Oscar Hill's saloon on Twentysixth street between N and O streets. Among the party were Farmer Johnson, Peter Peterson and ——Fredericksen. About 10 o'clock these men started for Their way lay over the hills to the southwest, Johnson's being on Twenty-third street near Q street, Fredericksen's home being in Brown park. The trio were walking in Indian file, Johnson in the lead. A sharp scream and then a groan as from some one in pain reached Johnson's ears. The latter was somewhat in the lead and hastily

turned and ran back to his companions, whom, at the distance, he was unable to distinguish in the darkness. When he reached the spot whence the cound had proceeded, Johnson discovered Peterson on the ground greating in agony, with Fredericksen standing above and beat

Johnson endeavored to drive Fredericksen away, when the latter pounced upon him and with a sharp kuife slashed him on the nose, causing about half an inch of that organ to hang only by a very slight cartilage. Johnson then picked up a cane which had fallen to the ground in the melee and with it was about to belabor Fredericksen when the latter fled.

Johnson helped Petersen to his feet and both wended their way to the former's home, which was distant from the scene only about There each discovered the extent of his

Injuries. Jourson feit that he was disfigured for life, his nose being almost cut off and two Peterson was bleeding terribly. Doctors were summoned. Peterson's injuries were in the head. They consisted pf. a number of bruises and a fingers being badly slashed. were in the head. They consisted of a number of bruises and a wound which raised a section of scalp as large as a horsesnoe. The wounds were dressed but for sometime Petersen lay in a

precarious condition and Johnson was also incapacitated. The two parts of his nose were reunited by meams of striches. Feeling ran high against Fredericksen, although it was unknown what had occasioned the assault. The trio were apparently on good terms when they left the saloon and the fight had not been anticipated by Johnston. Some people believed that the attack was premeditated on Paterson.

tack was premeditated on Petersen, though others differed fromthem Neverthe-less, the people demanded that the assailant be prosecuted. Fredericksen was of course arrested, and it was expected that Edgerton who, as has been stated, was assistant county attorney, would respect the wishes of the people and prosecute the case.

The preliminary hearing was held before Judge Reuther, who was then presiding over the police source. the police court.

The surprise of the populace may be nagined, therefore, when the representative of the county prosecutor, Edgerton, instead of appearing for the state and indirectly in favor of those who had been cut, appeared in behalf of the man who had done the cutting. In other words, instead of prosecuting he aided in defending the bloody assailant. He was aided by his partner, Grice, and both did all they could to have their client ac-

One theory advanced by the defense was that the assault was unpremeditated on the part of Fredericksen and that he had simply acted in self-defense. It was also in self-defense. It was also to be shown that Johnson's had been cut off by a ter's small square, and that sarpenter's

JOSEPH EDGERTON AT THE BAR

the s me instrument had alsed the circular piece of scalp off Peterson's bead.

Drs. Glasgow and Kirkpatrick, however, were subpoensed and testified that the wounds in question could not have been made by so blunt an instrument and one of that peculiar shape.

Judge Reputher thought the case was too

Judge Reuther thought the case was too Important to be decided in his court and held the accused to the next term of the district court.

Worse Yet.

Several months later, Johnson called on Frank Moores, clerk of the district court, and asked when the case would be called, and his surprise may be imagined when the clerk informed him that the case against the Fredericksen had been dismissed! When this aunouncement was made in South Omaha, the people became greatly incensed. They considered it, however, as a method of payment adopted by Edgerton, who had violated the law in defending an assailant. and still further violated it by dismissing the charge against him.

But this feet might have been anticipated. because the day after the preliminary hear-ing, Grice and Edgerton went around South Omaha endeavoring to sell a mortgage which Fredericksen had given them as security for their claim against him for defending them before Judge Reuther.

#### Would "Work" the Church.

Mention has been made of Edgerton's con-nection with the South Omaha Methodist Episcopal enurch. He has been a prominent member of the organization. With some of his official acts, however, it may be presumed that all the members of his society are not familiar, and one of these acts, which is vouched for by competent witnesses, is described as follows: Three years ago, South Omaha was a boom-

ing town. Money was plenty and real estate ruled high.

Among those who desired to avail themselves of the reigning prices was the church society in question. It owned two lots on the northeast corner of N and Twenty-third streets. On one of these it had erected a primitive church. It aimed to dispose of some of its sealty and with the proceeds. some of its realty and, with the proceeds, grade the lot and erect a more modern and ornate temple. The object was a laudable one and the society has been successful in attaining it, though the mercenary scheme which deerton devised has had nothing to do with

ic undertaking. When the society decided to dispose of its property or part of it, the sale was entrusted to Edgerton. He approached a well known real estate man of South Omaha and usked him how much the church lot, with the small building which was then upon it, was

The real estate man said he thought he could get \$2,400 for it. This declaration caused Edgerton to open his eyes with surprise and to smile with satis-"Do you want me to sell the property?" asked the agent. Edgerton said that he did,

most certtinly.
"Well, said" the agent, "if you wish me to with a said the agent. If you was he existed the property you must give me written authority. I don't want to have the trouble of hunting a purchaser, making a sale and then find that the church won't sell or that some other person has disposed of the property."

Accordingly, Edgerton sat down and wrote

Accordingly, Edgerton sat down and wrote - - in the city of South Omaha, the same being located at the northeast corner of N and Twenty-third streets and owned by the South Omaha Methodist Episcopal church.
[Signed] J. W. Ebgenton,
Trustee."

Thus far, everything appeared all right, but when the question of terms was raised Edgerton said "if you can get a customer for \$2,400 you buy the tots yourself for either \$1,400 or \$1,600 and then you and I will divide the difference between us and give your parchase price for the lots."

The real estate agent did not find a pur-chaser for the lots. If he had both he and Edgerton would have divided from \$500 to \$1,000 between them. The agent might per-haps have claimed a fair commission but what amount soever of the sale went to Mr. Edger-ton would have been just so much out of the church society, a circumstance concerning which he proposed to keep his people in the Edgerton is still a trustee of the South

#### Omaha Methodist Episcopal church, Bleeding the Graders.

The most important of the earliest public of South Omaha was the grading of the

principal thoroughfares of that town.

Among these streets were Twenty-fourth from the north city limits to Q street. The rading on this thoroughfare was done under contract by P. Egan & Co., who received \$1,214.01; Pritchett, \$2,628.12; Daniel Cash, \$2,452.13; Twenty-sixth street from Q to J., R. R. Stewart, \$6,346.62; Twenty-fifth street from Wyman to I, John Condon and Daniel Cash, \$21,908.99; N street from Twentieth to Twenty-seventh, C. H. Pritchett, \$3,077. In round figures, the cost of this improvement was considerably over \$80,000. The above contract figures represent only the cost of the work as assessed against the city. The same amount was assessed against the property owners. The expense was paid by warrants issued against the city and against abutting property. The city's money came out of the general fund, in which it had been placed some time previously.

The work had been ordered by the council

and the ordering was not without some crit It was held to be illegal for a number of

reasons. It was claimed to be unnecessary, excessive and entirely too expensive, more especially as the law limited the amount which should be expended yearly in public improvements. Some of the leading property holders, while opposed to the extravagance, allowed

the work to go on until it seemed that citand taxpayers alike would be bankrupted In the light of recent events there is no

In the light of recent events there is no one who will deny that the undertaking was illeral. Mayor Sloane, speaking on the subject a few days ago, said:

"We all admit now the work was perhaps not according to law. But then we were young. Our people didn't exactly know wnat the law was or how to live up to it. But the the law was or how to live up to it. But the city has been benefitted, property has ap-preciated and the town looks a great deal like one with push and energy."

The work progressed, and at length opposition was encountered in the snape of an injunction, to restrain the city from paying the contractors for the grading they had done. This injunction occasioned the greatest excitement in South Omaha. An indigna-tion meeting was held, and it has since been asserted that the graders proposed to nang some of the men who had sought the in-junction. It was argued that the grading, if illegal in quantity, had then been almost completed; that the graders had done their work and should be paid for it, and finally that the city had been benefited, even if the benefit was an expensive one.

The injunction was filed by Edgerton and one of the men at whose instance the action was taken, gave him \$2.50 with which to pay for the filing. Edgerton was also given a certain other sum to pay for the issuing of certain papers in the case.

When the indignation meeting was held, When the indignation discount upon some had a perceptible effect upon some of the men who had peti-tioned for the injunction. They withdrow their names. Those who did not tioned at first consent to the withdrawal of the suit were approached by Edgerton so to do. He claimed that they had gained their point in having a certain understanding as regards the manner in which the work was to be paid for, and that they could withdraw with credit to themselves. He promised to refund them the money they had already advanced in the case, and that he would then have the matter dismissed by the courts. To this showing the petitioners made no objection. In the meantime, however, Edgerton had been among the graders and told them that the injunction had cost him a large sum of money and that it could not be withdrawn unless he was reimbursed. The fact of the matter was that Edgerton had not incurred one cent's expense and this story was calculated to spur the men who had already done their work to get up a purse for Edgerton in order that they might secure their half of the \$14,000 in the work before he got a cent of it. If he should now be cut out o part of it it would make a pauper of him. He cannot afford to turn a deaf ear to Edgerton's story, no matter how untrutnful it may be. Neither could the other contract-ors. So they got together and agreed to pay

Edgerton \$250 to remove the suit. In this manner the injunction was withdrawn.

Speaking on this subject the other day, one

toward it. John L. Miles, the banker, paid

my share."
"Why did John L. Miles pay your share?"
"Weil, he took all the warrants and it was from time to time we received the money, be cause be discounted the warrants."

The Howe Scales, the only scale with pro tected bearings. No check rous. Catalogues of Borden & Selleck Co., Agts., Chi-

HERE'S A STATE OF THINGS.

Minneapolis Republicans Divided Against Themselves Most Seriously. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 15 .- | Special to THE BRE. |-The Blaine-Barrison campaign is already fully on in Minneapolis, and between the wire-pulling on either side her chance of securing the national republican convention in 1892-if she ever had a chance, or has a chance-will fall to the ground. Senator Washburn, with W. H. Eustis as chief backer, took the first opportugity to declare not for a republican convention in Minneapolis, but for a Blaine convention. This was at a meeting of committees from various commercial and political

bodies to decide if the Flour City should enter the convention lists. "He we get this convention," declared Sena-tor Washburn, "it will do us untold good. For years it will be referred to as the Minneapolis convention, the Minneapolis platform, the convention that nominated James G.

While the Blaine men were applauding rigorously, the pin feathers upon the backs of such staunch Harrison adherents as Tom Lowry, the millionaire street rail-way magnate, and ex-Senator Gil Pierce of the Tribune assumed a position of ferocious rigidity. Their unpleasant warmth about the region of the asophagus was further intensified when, the next day, Senator Washburn set himself up as dictator and declared that the committee of fifty to pull for the convention must be made up ex-clusively of republicans, or he would have nothing whatever to do with the movement. Both his coneagues on the committee were opposed to this, but were buildozed into ac-quiescence. One, William Regan, promptly resigned when the report was presented, declaring that no committee was big enough to contain both Washburn and himself. The other committee and, John Goodnow, president of the State Republican league, openly op-posed Washburn, but swallowed the pill, as he stated. "for the sake of the city.

Fifty republicans were named, the demo-crats were snubbed, and a Blaine, not a republican convention, is being asked for this metropolis of the northwest, with many Har-rison men snapping and snaring and not caring a rap how the wind blows. Ex-Sen-ator Pierce felt it incumbent to sound a note of warning in the Tribune that the conven-tion must not be brought here in the interest of any one candidate, but as Washburn had already captured everything he could afford "The question of funds shouldn't cut any

figure," said Tom Lowry, previous to all this, when approached for a convention con-tribution. "Why, if it's necessary," he declared, "Pil buy the whole convention my-

It would be extremely interesting to know Lowry's remarks after the Washburn coup, although it is safe to say they wouldn't bear publication.

It may seem anomalous that democrats should be disgruntled when not allowed representation on a committee designed to secure a republican convention. Yet this is not so when the case is understood. The movement for attempting to secure the con vention was started mouths ago. There was considerable agitation, and then the matter was dropped completely. It was revived by Mayor Winston, a democrat. He was en-Mayor Winston, a democrat. He was enthusiastically in earnest that Minneapolis and the northwest, politics and prejudices aside, should unite in the invitation for the republican national convention of 1892. Such prominent democrats as F. G. Winston, John C. Oswald and Captain Merriman joined in, and it was these men who roused the republicans to action. And it is a fact that but for the efforts of Mayor Winston, Minneapolis would not today, in all probability, be asking this convention. These gentlemen, broad and liberal minded, wished to be put on record as asking a national convention for the good of Minneapolis would not the second convention for the good of Minneapolis with the second convention for the good of a national convention for the good of Minne-apolis and the northwest, but Senator Wash-burn took the reins of the Blaine chariot and they were snubbed. As the matter stands now democrats have no interest, while the friends of Blaine and Harrison are each watching the other, fearful of developments, All in all it is an extremely pretty kettle of

Eastern dispatches say that Minneapolis would stand a better chance for the convenion if St. Paul would unite with her, and it being urged upon national committeer that the two cities will be amply able to care for any convention crowd. St. Paul, it is plainly to be seen, will enter into no such combine, while it is absurd to claim that even the two cities can care properly for a convention crowd. They might feed them, but as to properly nousing them the idea is

reposterous.

A visit to St. Paul and talks with some of her leading men show me plainly that there are two reasons for her keeping mum on this convention move. The first is the old animosity against Minneapolis and a desire to checkmate that city whenever it can be done. Again, some of her candid men with the real interests of the city at heart, believe that if the national convention was brought to Minneapolis the arrangements and accommoda-tions would prove so unsatisfactory and in-adequate as to work harm to the cities instead of good. The only possible way they see to arrange the convention would be by the erection of a wigwam somewhere between the two cities, but of this pian, even, they have their doubts. And the idea, it must be confessed, is rather absurd.

If all the world were water, And all the water were ink, What should we do for bread and food, What should we do for drink! If all the world were water we'd have wet feet and then colds, and what would we do

Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup! Marriage Licenses The following licenses were issued by Judge Shields yesterday: Name and Address. Chester C. Clark, Omaha... Maud L. Ward, Omaha....

Charles L. Fowler, Omaha Jennie S. France, Omaha Fred Rossacker, Omaha. Rebecca Klene, Omaha. Are you a cruei man, or only a chump. Your horse has chafed his neck until it is absolutely cruel to make him work, or he has out himself on a wire or a nail. Now do you

liniment will absolutely care every cut, bruise or old sore! Just try it. Visited the Corn Palace. Secretary Nason of the Board of Trade and 125 of the representative people of Omaha went to Sioux City yesterday, the occasion being Nebraska's day at the Corn palace. In spite of the disagreeable weather the trade display was very fine and the visitors felt that they had been well entertained. Mr. Nason thinks that the Corn palace has done much to advertise the corn growing states

know that one bottle of Haller's Barb Wire

California Raisins Start East. FRESNO, Cal., Oct. 15. - A special train of wenty-four cars, all loaded with raisins, left last night for New York via New Orleans. This makes 250 cars of raisins shipped east so far this season. The weather for the past two weeks has been the very best possible for curing raisins, thus making the second crop large and of better quality than last sea

and that it has helped to settle up northern

Fatal Bursting of a Fly Wheel, MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 15. - By the burstng of a fly wheel in the Amoskeag mill this orning Samuel Bunker was killed and nine others were injured.

Everybody knows that at this season the blood is filled with impurities, the accumulation of mouths of close confinement in poorly ventilated stores workshops and tenements. All those impuri ties and every trace of scrofula, sait rheum, or other diseases may be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier of the contractors said:
"Yes, Edgerton was paid, I think, \$250 to remove the suit, though I am not sure as to the amount. I don't know how much I paid which "100 doses one doliar" is true.

## An Overcoat---

Made of a heavy all wool cassimere, in a handsome shade of blue, with velvet collar, with plain or striped Farmer satin lining, with fancy or plain sleeve lining, cut in good shape, made in excellent style, with a nine dollar value; for

#### AN OVERCOAT---

Made of a splendid all wool heavy weight cassimere, in a handsome shade of brown, with silk facing and velvet collar, with plain or twilled lining, with fancy sleeve lining, cut to fit, made to wear, dyed brown to stay brown, with a value of from ten to a dozen dollars; for

### AN OVERCOAT---

Made of an all wool Kersey, either brown or gray, with velvet collar, with Farmer satin lining, with fancy satin sleeve lining, cut correctly, made properly; a coat that you'll frequently see in clothing store windows with an elaborate sign on, "Leader, Ten Dollars;" at

#### THAT'S THE STORY

On three lines of overcoats shown on our second floor today, which for downright value in moderate priced garments we have never before equalled. If you're more interested in something finer, we can show you on our second and third floors more overcoats, more kinds of overcoats, and more overcoats of a kind, than you ever saw before in one store. You're not confined to looking at the production of any one particular house, but you'll see the cream out of dozens of lines of garments made in such excellent shape that they'll make the ordinary Tailor weary. You'll be shown Kerseys, Meltons, Beavers, Friezes, Tweeds and Cassimeres. You'll see blues, browns, blacks, greens, slates, tans and modes, indark, medium, light and

You'll see long coats, short coats, medium coats, box coats and top coats. You'll see coats for tall men, short men, stout men, slim men. In fact it makes mighty little difference what kind of a man you are, what kind of a coat you want or how big a crank you are about a fit, we believe

We've Got Your Overcoat---Come and Get It.

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ROBERT RAY HAMILTON'S REMAINS. Body Exhumed and the Identification Made Complete.

New York, Oct. 15.-The Sun's news leader today is the story of a Sun man's efforts to solve the problem of Robert Ray Hamilton's alleged death in Wyoming. The correspondent proceeded to Market Lake, Idaho. He there made a formal affidavit, affirming, in order to provoke official action, that Hamilton had come to his death by foul means. The story, as told in the dispatch of the correspondent at Market Lake yesterday,

Prompted by the affidavit named, Coroner Cote, with W. A. Hocker, an experienced surgeon of Evanston, joined a party organized by the Sun correspondent, and on Thursday, October 1, left Market Lake station in a blinding snow storm for Jackson's hotel, Their adventures in crossing the plains and Teton pass, and in following the Sheridan trail to their destination, must be told at an-other time. One week later, on Thursday, October S, they camped at Jackson's lake, a quarter of a mile from the Hamilton lodge, and the next morning the body was dis interred and carefully examined for such marks as would identify it if it were really

the body of Robert Ray Hamilton.

Some of these marks were simple and easily distinguished. Mr. Hamilton had glossy black hair, his upper front teeth were noticeably perfect, while those in the lower jaw were crowded and overlapped. The Sur correspondent had an accurate description of Mr. Hamilton's teeth before leaving New York, and this served in the identification further than this he had, while riding in Central park one morning, fallen from his iorse and had fractured his left leg below the knee, an injury that kept him in the Presby-terian hospital for eleven weeks. When this racture healed the growth of the bone formed a prominent projection on the front of the shin. There were still other marks of identification, which remove the last particle of doubt as to the dead man's identity. The jury accordingly brought in a verdict that the body was that of Robert Ray Hamilton and that he died from drowning.

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They Almost Dismantle a Kentucky Village. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 15 .- Lust Sunday night about 12 o'clock a band of outlaws made a raid upon the little city of Alexandria, Ky. The attack was made with sticks, stones, sling shots and revolvers. The residence of one William Suttle on Main street was first attacked and the onslaught was so severe that his wife and two daughters, were forced to fly from the house. The second assault was made on the house of Jess Faster, who was also forced to leave to save his life. The third attack was made upon the Chesapeake & Nashville railroad depot and Mr. J. L. Hinton's dry goods and grocery store, and considerable damage was done to the property. No person was hurt at any of the houses, but much property was badly damaged.

The assaulting parties are unknown but they are supposed to be a crowd of toughs from the country who were on a drunker

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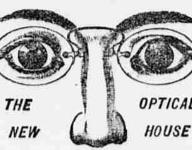
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